

# PEKING REVIEW

30

July 28, 1961

China Marks Viet Nam Day

Salute to Cuba's July 26  
Anniversary

Hands Off Tunisia!

People's China condemns French attack on Bizerta and  
pledges full support for Tunisia (p. 8).

State Forest Plantations

Their growth and role in China's afforestation plans  
(p. 11).

Miners' Life in Fushun

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*Cinema, Music and Other Features*

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報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# *Stories About Not Being Afraid of Ghosts*

Compiled by the Institute of Literature of the Chinese  
Academy of Sciences

This book includes thirty-five stories about not being afraid of ghosts which are taken from ancient Chinese collections of tales and anecdotes. They show the adroitness and courage of Chinese people in ancient times who dared to defy ghosts. Today everyone knows there are no such things as ghosts. But while there are no demons like those described in these tales, there are many things which resemble them—imperialism, reactionaries, difficulties and obstacles in work, for example. These stories, therefore, may be considered in the nature of allegories and satires.

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## RED SUN

*by WU CHIANG*

This is an exciting full-length novel describing how the forces of the People's Liberation Army commanded by Chen Yi and Su Yu fought the enemy in the East China theatre during the Chinese War of Liberation.

The story begins with the second attack on the city of Lienshui by the Kuomintang army's crack unit, the Reorganized 74th Division, late in the autumn of 1946, and ends with this unit's total annihilation at Mengliangku by the People's Liberation Army in the summer of 1947.

With the two famous campaigns of Laiwu and Mengliangku as its central theme, the book vividly depicts stirring battle scenes and moving feats of heroism. Through realistic descriptions of the fighting and the daily life of the P.L.A. troops it portrays the noble heroism of its commanders and fighters, from army commanders and political commissars down to platoon and section leaders and ordinary fighters, and shows the great collective strength of the People's Liberation Army in defeating a stubborn enemy. At the same time it also gives a true picture of the brutality and vileness of the high-ranking enemy commanding officers.

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# PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 28, 1961 Vol. IV No. 30

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### More Consumer Goods

China's light industry shows its growth in the most tangible way: the past several months have witnessed a continuous flow of new varieties of consumer goods into the market. Last week, Shanghai reported that since the beginning of the year it had produced more than 2,000 kinds of light industrial goods in 30,000 different designs. This is almost double the number turned out in 1957, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. Similar developments are taking place in other parts of the country.

The industry is also expanding with the addition of new factories and facilities. In the northeast industrial city of Harbin, for instance, 13 light industrial plants and workshops are being built or expanded. Among other things they produce chemicals, agricultural insecticides, pharmaceuticals and electric bulbs. They will be operating partially or at full tilt within the year.

In Chungking, a leading industrial centre in southwest China, 15 light industrial factories and textile mills are being enlarged or rebuilt. They produce linen, silk and cotton goods, enamelware, rubber and other goods.

In the past few years many provinces which had little industry before have developed light industries of some considerable size. Shansi Province in north China, for instance, was more or less an industrial backwater only a few years ago. It had to depend on the coastal provinces for the bulk of its industrial consumer goods; now it can supply most of its own needs. A survey of more than 1,300 of the more important consumer goods produced in the province showed that outputs have jumped from 65 to 300 per cent since 1957. Compared with 1949, the year of liberation, outputs have increased from 5 to 19 times.

The growth of Shansi's textile industry is especially important. This is a major cotton-producing province, but it manufactured few textiles before. Today it has over 11 times as many spindles as in 1949. Output, however, has gone up more than 11 times as the productivity of workers and equipment has soared. Shansi is

also proud of its new, modern rayon and plastics factories, sugar refineries, tobacco plants and flour mills built since liberation.

### The Value of Reservoirs

In combating the natural calamities during the last two years the rural people's communes in many parts of the land had plenty of reason to be thankful for the water conservancy works which they built during the big leap. Without them the effects of nature's havoc would have been much more damaging.

This year peasants came to appreciate the value of their water conservancy works still more when in some areas drought or flood struck once again. Fukien's new reservoirs, canals, ponds and dams and other water conservancy works are playing an invaluable role now fighting the drought which is searing crops in parts of that province. Despite the long drought rice, peanut and soya-bean fields in the Chinkiang, Minhou and Lungchi special administrative regions are getting irrigation from the reservoirs in these regions. Thanks to these reservoirs too the peasants were also able to transplant their late rice seedlings to the paddyfields successfully.

Fukien's coastal areas are chronic drought areas. The water conservancy works built during the past few years, however, are changing this situation; damage from drought has been greatly alleviated.

This spring saw a further development in water conservancy work. Commune members in many parts of the country have dug a great number of canals linking up their various reservoirs and other water conservancy works so as to integrate them into complete and more efficient conservancy and irrigation systems. In Fukien and Shensi Provinces, the addition of such small canals and other improvements to the existing water conservancy works has enlarged the total irrigated area by 450,000 mu.

### Ice for Irrigation

Speaking of irrigation, the scientists doing research work on the productive utilization of glaciers in



A Southern Village

Woodcut by Chou Chien-fu

the mountains in the northern part of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region are combining some very practical work with their long-term studies. Last week word came that three teams of the snow and ice utilization research expedition organized by the Sinkiang branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peking University and other institutions, working with the local people's communes, had since April provided more than 1,200,000 cubic metres of water for farm irrigation by melting out mountain ice and snow. This timely supply of water was a boon to the peasants in the Hami, Urumchi and Fukang areas in northern Sinkiang which had been menaced by a drought since last winter. The water came in good time to help the spring sowing in these areas at the foothills of the Tianshan Mountains.

The expeditions have also trained many commune members in north Sinkiang in methods of melting ice and snow. Effective methods have been found to speed up melting of ice or snow.

### State Farms Expand Acreage

The 260 state farms under the direct administration of the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation have sown a total area 10 per cent bigger than last year. These farms

are in the four major reclamation areas situated in Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Heilungkiang. The biggest increase is in the area sown to grain crops. The area under industrial and fodder crops has also been enlarged.

The state farms in the reclamation centre of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region — the biggest of the four — have sown crops on some 7.5 million *mu*. These include maize, wheat, cotton, soya-bean, rapeseed and sugar beet. Wheat, maize and potatoes are the major crops in the two reclamation areas in Heilungkiang; the total area sown to these crops is 4 million *mu*. A similar acreage has been sown in the reclamation area of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

More and more work is being done by machines on these farms. The state farms in Heilungkiang now do 70 per cent of their farm work with tractors and other farm machinery. In Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia from 50 to 60 per cent of the farm work on these state farms is mechanized.

There are another 2,240 big state farms in this country providing the nation with large quantities of grain, cotton, meat and other farm and animal products. They vary considerably in size, ranging from 30,000 *mu* to over 1,500,000 *mu* each. As more land is reclaimed each year, they will continue

to expand. Like those in the reclamation areas mentioned above, they too are pioneers in mechanized farming in this country. A major part of their land is tractor ploughed. Machines handle at least 50 per cent of their reaping and 80 per cent of their threshing. They are clearly set to play an increasingly important role in the national drive for agricultural development.

### For Better Feature Films

The nation's top-ranking film workers met recently in Peking to thrash out ways and means of making better feature films for the ever growing cinema audiences of this country.

The Chinese film industry has made tremendous progress in the post-liberation years, particularly since the big leap of 1958. In the past three years alone it produced 252 feature films, half as many again as the total produced in the first nine years after liberation, as well as a great number of fine documentaries and cartoon films and thousands of scientific, educational and newsreel shorts.

That flourishing production side of the industry must also be seen on the background of the booming distribution side. Millions in China who never saw a movie in their life before liberation are now regular film-goers. The cinema today is playing an ever more important role in the cultural life of the Chinese people. Total film attendance in 1960 was well over 5,400 million, a hundredfold increase over the pre-liberation record! And this figure does not include showings in the armed forces.

As current production show, quality has not lagged behind quantity. Screenplay, direction, acting, camera-work, sound, colour, general production techniques, all have shown improvements and there has been a rapid growth in the ranks of film workers.

Fortified with these achievements film makers are looking further ahead. The recent conference called by the Ministry of Culture did some hard thinking about how to improve the quality of films still further.

It was attended by over a hundred studio managers, directors, actors and actresses, screen writers and cameramen representing film workers in all the leading film studios throughout the country. They swapped experience

gained in film production since the big leap and discussed how to implement still better in the film industry the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend."

As one means of satisfying the wide-ranging interests of audiences today the film workers in conference agreed that the themes of feature films should be broadened further. Aside from films reflecting current socialist construction and the present-day life of the people, they agreed that a greater number of films should be produced depicting the various historical stages of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and that there should be more adaptations from classical and contemporary works of Chinese literature and drama.

The assembled film workers also decided that great efforts should be made to get a diversity of form and style and that more encouragement should be given to experimental work in the use of new artistic techniques.

Better feature films, the conference held, demanded that both the political and artistic levels of film workers be further raised. They must forge closer links with the masses, live among the people and have a better knowledge of them and they must step up their study of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works. At the same time they must raise their artistic level by intensifying their basic training in artistic skills and enriching their professional knowledge.

The conference also decided to recommend studios to draft long-term plans for the training of highly skilled scenario writers, directors, actors, cameramen, composers and other specialized technicians and artists. With the film industry advancing by leaps and bounds as it is, there will certainly be an ever greater demand for such key personnel. The problem needs to be tackled well ahead.

## Yenan Today

During the recent celebrations of the 40th birthday of the Chinese Communist Party, who in China did not think of Yenan, that extraordinary nerve centre of the Chinese revolution during the late 1930s and throughout the 40s! Through all these crucial years from the time when the

Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army completed its world-famous Long March in the 1930s up to the eve of the liberation of the whole Chinese mainland that old Shensi county town with its pagoda landmark was the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

But it was much more than that. Throughout those long, dark years when the Japanese invaders were overrunning the country and Kuomintang reaction was bleeding the people white, Yenan was the guiding light of the nation's hopes and revolutionary efforts. It was from here that the Party and Chairman Mao led the nation in active resistance against Japanese aggression, in the bitter fight against the Kuomintang dictatorship, in the fight for liberty and emancipation. In those years the simple name "Yenan" was an inspiration to progressives and patriots in every part of China. Tens of thousands trekked to Yenan and there put themselves at the service of the revolution. Thousands of young people broke through the enemy lines and Kuomintang blockade to make their way to Yenan on foot, by cart or donkey-back at risk of their lives, to join the revolutionary forces and study at Yenan's famous revolutionary schools. It was here that Chairman Mao wrote such revolutionary classics as "On the Protracted War," "On New Democracy," "On Coalition Government," "On Practice," "On Contradiction," giving timely guidance to the revolution.

The city was a thorn in the side of its enemies. Japanese planes bombed it in 1938. Much of it above ground was destroyed. Later, in 1947 at the height of the Liberation War, Kuomintang forces ransacked what remained of the ancient city that had become the heart of the nation. By then little remained of the city proper; 40 per cent of the farms in Yenan County were ruined and 37 villages surrounding the city were turned into fire-blackened stretches of no man's land. Yenan suffered but it lived on indomitable in the hearts of the people.

As soon as the people's forces recaptured the city, the Party and the People's Government immediately started to rebuild Yenan. In 1949 when the whole nation was celebrating the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao himself sent a

message to the Yenan people paying tribute to their contribution to the revolution and encouraging them to heal the wounds of war inflicted on the city. Yenan's people took the words of their leader to heart and reconstruction proceeded apace.

Today, after more than a decade's hard work, Yenan is once again a bustling, thriving city full of new vigour, changed almost beyond recognition. The famous pagoda now towers over a city that measures 15 kilometres from east to west and 17 kilometres from north to south. Over the years, new houses with a total floor space of 200,000 square metres have been built; 90 per cent of the houses in the city were built since liberation. Streets have been widened and paved. There are new factories, shops, schools, theatres and apartments. The Yenan Hospital, once housed in caves dug into the loess hillside, is now an impressive 200-bed modern medical centre. The wooden trestle bridge which spanned the Yen River and connected the two parts of the town, has been replaced by a new 135-metre-long stone arched bridge. A decade ago Yenan had only a handful of industrial workshops; now it has an industry of considerable size, contributing to the development of the great northwest.

Yenan is a national monument. Every year it attracts an increasing number of visitors from all parts of the country. Some come to refresh old memories. Some come simply to pay homage. Yenan's Revolutionary Museum comprises about 10 per cent of the city's area. The big museum building in the heart of the city houses more than a thousand relics connected with the revolutionary struggles of yester-year. The former offices of the Party's Central Committee in Yangchialing, Tsaoyuan and Wangchiaping where Chairman Mao and other leaders once lived and worked have been rebuilt and restored. The hills around the city, once scorched bare by war, are now green with pine, mulberry and fruit trees.

On the banks of the Yen in the 30s and 40s, young revolutionary cadres in faded uniforms once studied and discussed the revolution they were training to serve. Since then, much water has flown under the bridge. Today Yenan is a new city born of the victory of that revolution.

# Support Vietnamese People's Struggle

THE Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in 1959 called on peace-loving people throughout the world to mark July 20 every year as "Viet Nam Day." The Chinese people have enthusiastically responded to that call. Observing "Viet Nam Day" this year, the Chinese press published editorials and special features; the people of Peking and other major Chinese cities held mass rallies. They have bitterly denounced the criminal violation of the Geneva agreements by U.S. imperialism and its intensified aggression against south Viet Nam; they have reaffirmed their resolute support for the Vietnamese people and paid high tribute to their heroic struggle. Yang Hsiu-feng, President of the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association, and Tran Tu Binh, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, spoke at the Peking mass rally.

## To Uphold Geneva Agreements

The Geneva agreements, signed seven years ago, affirmed the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam and provided that the unification of the southern and northern parts of the country should be achieved through consultation. The people of all Viet Nam earnestly desire the fulfilment of these provisions, and this too is the common demand of peace-loving people in every part of the world. It is entirely because of obstruction by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys that this desire and demand has not been realized up till now.

In the past seven years, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people have made unremitting efforts to uphold the Geneva agreements and peace in Indo-China. As early as 1955, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam demanded that consultations be held in accordance with the Geneva agreements so that the country could be unified through democratic general elections as scheduled in July 1956. Since then, it has issued statements on 18 occasions and written to the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and the south Vietnamese authorities, proposing the holding of consultations and free general elections; it has put forward 57 proposals for restoring normal relations between the two regions to facilitate mutual contacts and visits between the people in the southern and northern parts of the country. The stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and its efforts have won the support of the peoples of Asia and other parts of the world, but have been refused and sabotaged by the United States and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

## Geneva Agreements Sabotaged

U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique have consistently obstructed and violated the Geneva agreements. The United States' record on the Vietnamese question in the past seven years is there for all to see. On the very next day after the Geneva agreements were

signed, former U.S. President Eisenhower cynically declared that the United States would not be bound by the decisions of the Geneva Conference. Since then the U.S. has directed the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to hold unilateral and illegal "elections" and a "referendum" in south Viet Nam, and prevented Viet Nam from achieving its peaceful unification in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Geneva agreements; it has tried hard to turn the temporary military demarcation line into a political or territorial boundary line so as to perpetuate the division of the country. On the other hand, it has stepped up arms expansion and war preparations in south Viet Nam and turned it into an advance base for aggression against the rest of Indo-China and Southeast Asia. To achieve its aims, the United States has directed the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to institute a bloody fascist rule in south Viet Nam and carry out brutal repressions against the patriotic people there. A year ago, the puppet regime in south Viet Nam went so far as to declare a "state of war" in south Viet Nam the better to terrorize the south Vietnamese people and massacre wantonly those who oppose it.

Recently, while it is engaged in deliberately obstructing and sabotaging the enlarged Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, U.S. imperialism has stepped up its armed intervention against the southern part of Viet Nam. The United States has sent 100 "guerrilla warfare experts" and 1,200 Chiang Kai-shek troops to the southern part of Viet Nam to help the Ngo Dinh Diem clique suppress the people there. Following Kennedy's proclamation of his ten-year plan for intervention and aggression against Viet Nam, U.S. Vice-President Johnson formulated an "eight-point programme" with the traitorous Ngo Dinh Diem clique, providing for stepped-up U.S. aid, increasing U.S. military personnel in south Viet Nam by up to 1,000 men and doubling the number of Ngo Dinh Diem troops. It is quite clear that this is a plot concocted by the United States in an attempt to completely control and enslave the people in the southern part of Viet Nam in preparation for a war adventure there. U.S. war preparations in south Viet Nam pose an extremely grave threat to the security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and peace in Indo-China.

## Wrong Decisions

In such a situation one is justified in expecting the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam to execute its duties in an impartial manner and make a proper contribution to upholding and implementing the Geneva agreements. It is to be regretted, however, that the International Commission has failed to maintain a consistent attitude in the past seven years. During the initial period of the implementation of the Geneva agreements, the commission made certain contributions to safeguarding peace in Viet Nam. But later, when the Geneva agreements were more and more flagrantly violated by the United States and the Ngo Dinh Diem

clique and the peace in Indo-China was subjected to increasingly heavy threats, the commission, over the objections of the Polish representative, passed certain incorrect decisions by majority vote, permitting the United States to increase the personnel of its Military Assistance Advisory Group, and introduce more weapons and war materials into south Viet Nam, and asserting, furthermore, that the fascist No. 10 Decree issued by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in 1959 had nothing to do with the Geneva agreements. These incorrect decisions entirely run counter to the letter and spirit of the Geneva agreements: they have created conditions for U.S. imperialism to step up its intervention and war preparations in south Viet Nam.

It is especially to be regretted that the Indian and Canadian representatives on the International Commission, utterly disregarding the stepping up of the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam and the U.S.-Diem clique's savage massacres of the people, have recently rammed through a decision by majority vote to carry out investigations of so-called "subversive activities" in south Viet Nam. This unjust attitude of the International Commission can only encourage the U.S.-Diem clique to violate the Geneva agreements even more flagrantly, to intensify the persecution of the patriotic people in south Viet Nam and put peace in Indo-China and Asia in ever greater danger.

It is only natural that the Vietnamese people should resolutely oppose these incorrect decisions of the International Commission. The Chinese people support the Vietnamese people's just stand; they hold that the International Commission should repeal all its incorrect de-

isions made by majority vote and return to the correct path in accordance with the Geneva agreements, stop U.S. intervention and war preparations in south Viet Nam and halt the policy of terror and the barbarous activities of the Ngo Dinh Diem authorities.

The people in south Viet Nam have risen in struggle against the bloody rule of the U.S.-Diem clique. Their struggle is a justified act of self-defence. It fully accords with the spirit of the Geneva agreements. It is an inevitable result of U.S. aggression against south Viet Nam and the attempt to enslave its people in violation of the Geneva agreements. Any action taken by U.S. imperialism to repress the just struggle of the people in south Viet Nam can only arouse ever stronger resistance.

The efforts made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people to uphold the Geneva agreements and achieve the peaceful unification of their country accord with the common desire of the whole Vietnamese people. Their struggle is by no means isolated. This is illustrated by the observation of "Viet Nam Day" throughout the world.

The Vietnamese people who have won victory in the struggle against colonialism will not tolerate U.S. imperialism turning the Geneva agreements into a scrap of paper to be trampled upon at will. Under no circumstances will they tolerate U.S. imperialism turning the southern part of Viet Nam into its new colony and military base. This is testified by the firm stand taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the vigorous patriotic struggle waged by the people in the southern part of Viet Nam.

## July 26 Anniversary

# Solidarity with Revolutionary Cuba

**J**ULY 26, eighth anniversary of the Cuban people's armed uprising, was the occasion in China for a powerful demonstration of solidarity with revolutionary Cuba.

On behalf of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent warm greetings to the Cuban people through the Havana daily *Revolucion*. The message declares: "**The great victory of the Cuban people's revolution has set a brilliant example for the national-democratic movement of the people of all Latin American countries and has greatly inspired the struggle of all oppressed nations of the world for liberation. The Chinese people regard the great victory of the Cuban people's revolution as a vigorous support to themselves; the Cuban people, in their great cause of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression, safeguarding national independence and building their homeland, will always have the all-out support of the 650 million Chinese people.**"

In a joint message addressed to Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos and Premier Fidel Castro, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai conveyed warm and fraternal greetings on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. They expressed the conviction that "the

Cuban people, united as one under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government headed by Premier Castro and with the support of the peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world, will surely win new and greater victories in the struggle to consolidate and develop the cause of their revolution and reconstruction, to safeguard the independence of their homeland and to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention."

The mass rally held in Peking to celebrate the anniversary also served to underline the militant friendship which joins the Chinese and Cuban peoples together in the common fight against U.S. imperialism. Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, and Oscar Pino-Santos, Cuban Ambassador to China, spoke at the rally in mutual support of the revolutionary struggles in each other's country. The distinguished audience at this great gathering included Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, leaders and representatives of various people's organizations and many foreign guests.

A common struggle and common experience, Kuo Mo-jo said, have linked the hearts of the two peoples closely

together; the struggle of the Cuban people is that of the Chinese people, and so are their victories. "There is no force on earth which can break the ever-growing and ever-strengthening friendship between the Chinese people and the Cuban and other peoples of Latin America. The Chinese people have been, are and will for ever be the reliable comrades-in-arms of the Cuban people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism."

"The victory of the Cuban revolution," declared Kuo Mo-jo, "dealt a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, common enemy of the world's people. That in itself constitutes a mighty support for the Chinese people. But this is not all. The Cuban Revolutionary Government has also established friendly relations with our country, and this too has set an example for the Latin American countries." Recalling that the Cuban people had expelled the Chiang Kai-shek "embassy" and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China immediately after they set up their Revolutionary Government, Kuo Mo-jo said that the Chinese people were very grateful for this because it meant that the Cuban people and Government recognized only one China and firmly opposed the "two Chinas" scheme. "Any country," he added, "which wants to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China with its 650 million people must, like Cuba, resolutely sever relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, recognize Taiwan as an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China and smash the U.S.-made 'two Chinas' scheme. There can be no other way."

Ambassador Pino-Santos too forthrightly condemned the "two Chinas" plot. "The U.S. imperialist scheme of 'two Chinas' is doomed to failure," he said, adding that there is only one China, "that is the China which is building socialism, the glorious, revolutionary China of Mao Tse-tung — the great People's Republic of China."

### **To Defend the Revolution — Task of the Day**

The Cuban revolution of which the July 26 armed uprising in 1953 was an overture won a decisive victory with the overthrow of the hated Batista regime in 1959. But it did not stop there. While defending the revolution and consistently frustrating U.S. imperialist subversion and intervention, the Cuban people have carried the

revolution further forward, scoring success after success. This has greatly inspired the people of the Latin American countries and extended its influence wider and wider.

While the Cuban revolution has attracted the admiration and love of the peoples of the world, it has also incurred the deadly hostility of the U.S. imperialists. There are clear signs that the Kennedy Administration has not learnt its lesson from the fiasco of its armed aggression against Cuba last April. To strengthen their efforts to strangle the Cuban revolution, the United States imperialists continue to recruit and train mercenary troops at home and in Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, etc. for another invasion of Cuba; at the same time they are engaged in intensive diplomatic activities in Latin America peddling the so-called "Alliance for Progress" scheme to isolate Cuba and lure the governments of the Latin American countries into collective intervention against Cuba.

Can these vile schemes succeed? Ambassador Pino-Santos, speaking at the Peking rally, gave an eloquent answer. Even if U.S. imperialism used five hundred times the 500 million dollars for aid (promised in the "Alliance for Progress" scheme), he said, it could never buy over the revolutionary spirit and honour of the peoples of Latin America, nor make them forget the fact that the U.S. monopoly capitalists are controlling their mines, industries, commerce and land, that the United States have carried out military interventions against their homelands. . . .

The Chinese people are convinced of the final victory of the Cuban revolution. As *Renmin Ribao* declared in its editorial greeting the July 26 anniversary, "The Cuban people have proved convincingly with deeds that they are unconquerable. The people of Latin America and the world over have made it clear time and again that they stand firmly on the side of the Cuban people. Any new aggression, in whatever form, which U.S. imperialism may launch against Cuba is bound to meet with an heroic rebuff at the hands of the Cuban people and resolute opposition from the peoples of Latin America and other parts of the world. All aggressive ventures by U.S. imperialism are doomed to failure."

## **News Roundup**

# **Hands Off Tunisia!**

**T**HE French imperialists' reply to the just demand of the Tunisian people for the return of the military base of Bizerta was an airdrop of paratroopers on that city on July 17. While the French air force attacked and bombed Tunisian positions and shot down innocent civilians, the French army and navy have been concentrating fresh units to extend this armed aggression against Tunisia.

The Chinese people have reacted instantly to this bare-faced attack on Tunisia. Chinese government leaders, popular organizations and press have unanimously condemned this new act of aggression by the French colo-

nialists and have given their full support to the Tunisian people's struggle to preserve their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, while receiving Ahmed Mestiri, Tunisian Ambassador to the Soviet Union who was completing his visit to China as a member of the Tunisian Friendship Delegation, declared: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Tunisian people in their struggle to recover the Bizerta military base and to defend their independence and sovereignty." The Tunisian people had carried on their struggle for many years, he said, expressing confidence that so long as they



persist in their struggle, they will surely win final victory.

Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi, in a speech made at the Polish National Day reception in Peking on July 22, also underlined China's resolute support for Tunisia's just struggle. He denounced the French colonialists' armed attack against and bloody massacre of the Tunisian people. "The independence and sovereignty of the Tunisian people are being barbarously infringed on. The peace and security of North Africa is faced with new threats. This cannot but arouse strong condemnation from the peoples of Africa and the whole world," he stated.

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, Liu Chang-sheng, and representatives of other people's organizations too sent messages of solidarity to their Tunisian counterparts.

### What Kind of "Friendship" Is This?

In a commentary on July 22, *Renmin Ribao* asked: The French authorities have always played up their "co-operation" and "friendship" for the Tunisian people, why then have they launched this sudden military attack against a young country? Obviously, because the Tun-

sian Government and people are demanding French withdrawal from the Bizerta military base, and the colonialists will never lightly give up a single position.

Over the past years, the commentary pointed out, the French colonialists have been using Bizerta for military provocations and espionage against the Tunisian people. This seriously menaces Tunisia's independence and security. The Tunisian people naturally cannot tolerate this knife stuck at their back. That is why they have been waging mass struggles on a growing scale demanding French withdrawal from Bizerta. The Tunisian Government has also issued statements urging France to settle this question speedily.

The maintenance of a huge French military base in Tunisia, *Renmin Ribao* noted, also constitutes a grave threat to Algeria and the other North African countries. Moreover, with U.S. imperialism stepping up its expansion in Africa in recent years, Bizerta has become a U.S. and NATO base for aggression against the Middle East and North Africa. Consequently, while the struggle of the Tunisian people to recover the Bizerta military base is for the defence of their independence and sovereignty, it helps at the same time to safeguard the peace and security of North Africa.

## The Enlarged Geneva Conference

# Substantive Discussions Start

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

ON July 20, after two months of general debate, the enlarged Geneva Conference finally got down to discussions on specific proposals concerning the neutrality of Laos. Two meetings in restricted session were held last week.

### Breaking the Deadlock

The conference had been thrown into a two-week deadlock on the question of procedure. The U.S. delegation had insisted that priority be given to the question of international control in Laos and even threatened that unless the International Control Commission were provided with U.S. equipment and given the super-authority of making "free inspections" throughout Laos in utter disregard of Laotian sovereignty, the United States would refuse to start negotiations on the neutrality declaration.

Washington didn't dare to press this latter point to the end but the conference was forced to waste two weeks unravelling a procedural controversy as to whether "the horse should be put before the cart, or vice versa," as it was described in Geneva. The outcome of the controversy and the agreement finally reached, however, showed that only by "putting the horse before the cart" could progress be made, while, if the cart were put before the horse, as the United States had proposed, the conference would get nowhere.

The conference came to this unanimous decision, breaking the deadlock, on July 19 on the basis of a proposal by the two Co-Chairmen. This proposal on procedure in the future work of the conference provides that it start with discussions on the substantive question of a declaration on Laotian neutrality and then enter on further negotiations point by point. After conclusion of full discussions on the neutrality declaration, the conference will then proceed to discuss the terms of reference of the International Commission. In the final conference agreements, all these documents will be regarded as an integral whole.

The two Co-Chairmen's proposal and its final acceptance by the conference administered another setback to the United States in its schemes to obstruct the conference; the procedural roadblock thrown up by it was cleared away.

### U.S. Forced to Retreat

At a press conference on July 14 the spokesman of the U.S. delegation, climbing gingerly off the limb on which it had got itself, said that the Chinese delegate "recognized the relationship between neutrality and control" and took a "less rigid attitude than presented here up to now." He added that "so long as the conference

recognized that these [the questions of neutrality and control] are closely related issues, we are prepared to be open-minded on how we approach it procedurally." But the progress of the conference itself makes it clear whether it is China that has changed her attitude or the United States that has had to climb down.

On July 3 Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi proposed that the conference start substantive discussions and first of all discuss the question of an undertaking to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos. The course of events in the two weeks following this shows that this proposal of the Chinese delegation has won the support and approval of an increasingly large number of delegations. The delegates of the Soviet Union, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Poland and the Neo Lao Haksat unanimously expressed support for Foreign Minister Chen Yi's proposal. Those of the Royal Laotian Government, India and Burma also held that the conference must first discuss the question of Laotian neutrality. Both the Indian and Burmese delegates pointed out at the conference that the question of neutrality and the question of the terms of reference of the International Commission are closely interconnected; that it is impossible to make an isolated decision on either one of the two questions but that there must be a definite order in the discussion of these two questions. The Indian delegate Menon also submitted to the conference two documents, namely, a draft declaration by all participating nations to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos and a working paper consisting of 15 articles covering the terms of reference of the International Control Commission in Laos. Those delegations advocating that the conference start specific discussions on the question of an undertaking to respect the neutrality of Laos thus form an overwhelming majority at the conference. On the other hand, only the United States and a handful of its followers are opposed to discussing the question of neutrality. Even Britain and France—two major Western allies of the United States—do not actively support the American stand. Their attitude on the question of procedure was, as they put it, to seek a "compromise" solution. As a result, they made the impracticable proposal, as put forward by MacDonald of Britain, that the two questions be discussed on alternate days.

The U.S. dilemma does not end here. India, as a member and also the Chairman of the International Commission, does not approve of U.S. clamours for equipment for the commission and holds that it is "a practicable solution" for the three Laotian parties to supply the needed equipment. This put the United States on the spot. It is precisely this unfavourable situation that made it impossible for the United States and its few followers to continue their obstructive tactics. They were forced to beat a hasty retreat, suffering a tremendous loss of face.

The allegation that it was China that has changed her stand is merely a U.S. fabrication to console itself. In his July 3 speech, Foreign Minister Chen Yi made it clear that an agreement on an undertaking to respect Laotian independence and neutrality would provide more favourable conditions for the conference to fruitfully discuss the question of control. This statement clearly defines the relation-

ship between the two questions. As for the claim that the socialist countries advocate that the question of Laotian neutrality should be discussed first only to avoid discussing the question of control—this is just an attempt to find an excuse for the unreasonable stand of the United States.

What after all has the United States achieved after making trouble for two weeks on the question of procedure?

A newsman asked the U.S. spokesman at a press conference whether the United States has gained "anything satisfactory" in connection with the issue of providing "technical equipment" for the International Commission or in other respects. The U.S. spokesman answered with a rueful smile that "this is a hard question to answer." After a pause, he added that the U.S. delegation was gratified to know that some countries still insisted that the issue of "technical equipment" must be given priority consideration. He was referring to Thailand, south Viet Nam, Canada and the United States itself. Fourteen nations are taking part in the conference but only three have sided with the United States! This is the only "gratifying" thing it could boast of. This very fact shows the extent of U.S. isolation at Geneva.

The conference has started discussing substantive questions, but it is clear that a close watch must be kept on the next move of the United States. Will it place new obstacles in the way? Or will it sign an international agreement undertaking to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos on the basis of the Zurich agreement and in genuine respect for the aspirations of the Laotian people? That remains to be seen.

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# State Forest Plantations

by LI FANG

CHINA, with its wide range of climate, makes a good home for a rich and varied tree life. The variety is still there, but ruthless exploitation under the old regimes cut down the forest area of this once well-wooded land to a fraction of what it was before. And the forests that remained were very unevenly distributed. The results of this were catastrophic, involving serious erosion of fertile soil, floods, droughts, wind and sand storms and other disasters. The masses stood desperately in need of kindling and building material.

This deplorable state of affairs in China's forestry was widely known, but little was done by the reactionary regimes of the past in the way of large-scale afforestation. On the eve of liberation China had only some 30 ineffective state forest plantations to deal with the forest problems of its 9.6 million square kilometres of territory.

## Rapid Development

Revolution and liberation brought the people a great consciousness of their collective strength and a great release of their energies. This found expression in many ways and in afforestation not least of all. A vast and concerted mass effort was launched immediately after liberation to conserve existing forests, and survey, plan and plant new ones. New state forest plantations were set up in many parts of the country but the main effort was made by the masses. In annual afforestation campaigns, not only the peasants but townspeople, old and young, People's Liberation Army men, students and cadres too went out and planted trees on an enormous scale on bare mountain sides, on vacant lots around the villages and bodies of water, along the roadways and in city backyards. The backbone of this mass effort was the peasants, later the farm co-ops and now the rural people's communes.

A new spurt was given the afforestation drive with the publication in 1956 of the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67). Among other things this programme outlines a planned effort to "turn the country green." When realized this will bring about a radical change for the better in China's natural conditions, conserve soil and water, boost farm yields and produce more timber and other forest products. This prospect has fired the imagination of the people and the whole nation has gone in for tree planting in a big way.

Another boost for this effort came in 1958. This was the year of the big leap and the formation of the people's communes. The communes, with greater resources and better organized manpower, specially helped to get the

afforestation drive forging ahead at a high speed. State-sponsored afforestation too took a big leap forward. In the three years 1958-60, the number of state forest plantations increased fivefold; three times as much land was afforested by state forest plantations as was afforested in the preceding eight years. State forest plantations are now established in 60 per cent of the nation's counties.

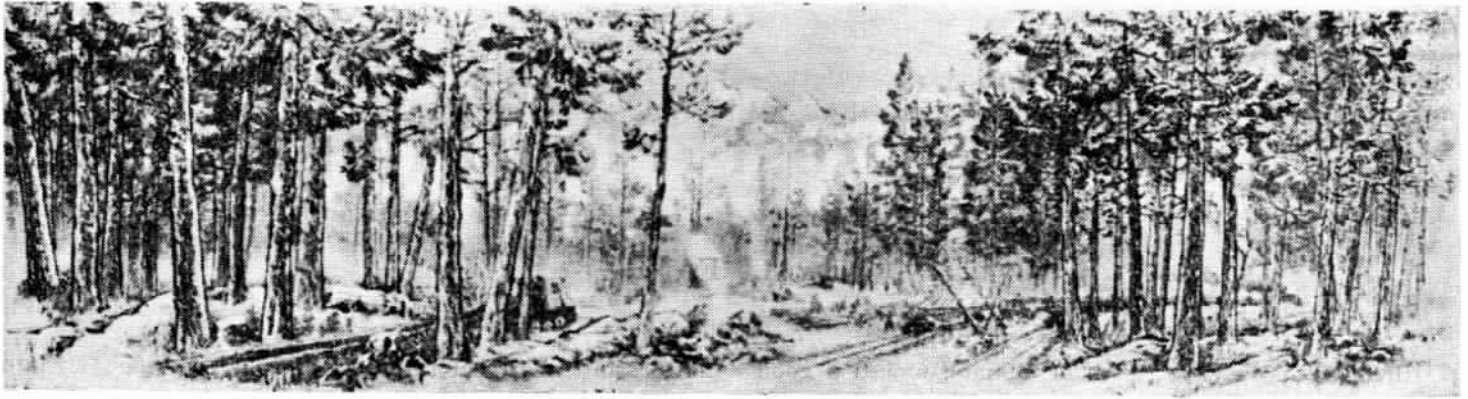
## Stress on Timber Forests

While both the rural people's communes and state forest plantations go in for timber forests, shelter belts and industrial forests (tea oil trees, tung oil trees, fruit trees, etc.), the latter specialize more in raising large tracts of timber forests. This is to meet the increasing demands for timber arising from large-scale socialist construction. Timber forests make up more than 85 per cent of the area planted by state afforestation plantations. In many mining areas for instance, "pillar forests," forests of such quick-growing trees as poplars and ash trees suitable for pit props have been planted. The guiding principle here has been to enable industry to rely as far as possible on local sources of timber.

Summing up past experience and particularly that gained in the past few years, six basic measures have been popularized by forestry experts to get the best results in afforestation. These call for 1) selection of the most suitable variety of trees for the locality in question; 2) meticulous cultivation; 3) the use of good strains of seeds and hardy saplings; 4) rational close planting; 5) the adoption of the best methods of tree care and forest protection; and 6) the reform and improvement of tools and machines used in afforestation.

It is thanks to these measures that some 85 per cent of the saplings planted in recent years have survived and thrive. Depending on local conditions, state forest plantations have planted Chinese firs, eucalyptus, tung oil trees, poplars and ash trees over large areas and succeeded in accelerating their growth. The ash trees of the Changho Forest Plantation in Hopei Province, for example, grow at an annual rate of 2 centimetres D.B.H. (diameter breast high). Some of those planted in 1954 can already be felled for timber.

In addition to timber forests, the state forest plantations have also planted a number of shelter-belts and industrial forests in the light of the natural conditions of the localities concerned and the needs of the people and of industry and agriculture. The timber, industrial forests and shelter-belts are already paying handsome



A State Forest Plantation in the Changpai Mountains

Painting in Chinese ink by Wang Ching-huai

dividends, forming forest climates, ameliorating the weather and increasing farm yields, not to speak of the direct contribution they are making as timber, or providing other industrial or agricultural products such as resins, other materials for the chemical industry, tea oil, tung oil, fruits, etc.

The eastern part of Honan Province gives a good example of what planned afforestation can do. It was here that the Yellow River changed its course several times before liberation and left in its wake vast stretches of sandy waste. Thanks to the efforts which began soon after liberation, the forests and shelter-belts which are today spread over this area protect some five million *mu* of farmland from the wind and shifting sands. Together with other projects they have enabled the local communes to reclaim some 400,000 *mu* of former sandy waste and sow them to grain. Yields have risen steadily. Radical changes have been brought about in the natural and economic conditions of this formerly stricken region and the livelihood of its people has been improved.

### Diversification

The state forest plantations do not confine their efforts exclusively to afforestation. Making fuller use of the land, manpower and other resources at their disposal they go in for farming, stock breeding, fishery, various sideline occupations and industry as well. These efforts have enriched the national economy with large quantities of forestry and other products and boosted the incomes of the plantations. This in turn has helped them to do their main job better. The Lishui County Plantation in Chekiang Province has set up processing plants which produce essential oils, active carbon, quebracho extract and pulp for paper-making.

Many plantations are using the space between the rows of trees or unused plots of land to inter-plant grain and other crops. Such interplanting benefits both crops and trees because it encourages more meticulous cultivation and care of the trees and better all-round management of plots. This has accelerated the growth of young forests and large quantities of extra grain have been harvested. A survey of 54 state plantations of different types shows that, thanks to such interplanting, over 90

per cent of the saplings planted last year on a million *mu* of land are growing well and the plantations have made themselves either fully or partially self-sufficient in food grains. State plantations also planted medicinal herbs and vegetables and went in for stock breeding and poultry farming. This went far to making them self-supporting.

The Mangshan Plantation in Honan Province serves as a good example of this. It has 430,000 *mu* of forests. In the past two years, it afforested an additional area of 52,800 *mu*. The trees felled last year yielded 16,000 cubic metres of timber, and the output of grain was over four million *jin*, more than its employees could consume. The plantation has also become self-sufficient in oils and fats, meat and vegetables. It has established 13 plants to process forest and other products, built 71 kilometres of motor roads and vigorously developed its cultural and educational activities, and public health, post and telecommunications services. Only a few years ago Mangshan was a wild mountainous area virtually cut off from the outside world and without modern amenities. Today it is a fast growing and prospering socialist community.

### Towards Mechanization

As China's socialist construction forges ahead, the state forest plantations are heading steadily towards mechanization. China began to set up mechanized plantations on the grasslands and plains in 1953, the year the First Five-Year Plan began. These plantations use tractor-drawn implements which not only save manpower but also speed up and improve the quality of the work done in afforestation. The Taoan County mechanized forest plantation in Kirin Province afforested an area of more than 120,000 *mu* in the past few years. Mechanized tree planting there is 20 times more efficient than manual work. The poplars and willows planted there are growing at an annual rate of one metre in height and one centimetre D.B.H. Formerly desolate areas have been turned into seas of verdant young trees.

In the 11 years since liberation, the state forest plantations have consolidated their place as a key element in the afforestation schemes of socialist China. They have shown themselves particularly effective in the development of the more isolated mountain areas.

# Miners' Life in Fushun

by PAN HUNG-YU

A MONTH ago on June 29, a gas explosion in one of Mitsubishi's coalmines in Bibai, Hokkaido, Japan, killed five miners and seriously injured four others. This was no isolated incident. Earlier this year on March 9, 71 miners lost their lives in a fire in the Kamikiyo Colliery in Kyushu, Japan. A few days later, on March 16, another fire in the Otsuji Colliery, also in Kyushu, killed 26. The memory of recent coalmine disasters in South Africa and elsewhere is still fresh. When Chinese miners read of these things they recall the nightmarish conditions in which they worked in preliberation days. In those days, when a collier went down the pit, it was a toss up whether he would come back alive. Accidents were frequent. Backbreaking toil, starvation wages and unemployment were the lot of the men in the pit—"stinking coal blackies" was the contemptuous name for them. Those days of suffering and humiliation are gone for good. There is no comparison between the material and cultural life of miners today and yesterday. The story of the colliers in Fushun is typical of what changes the revolution has brought to one of the most ruthlessly exploited sections of the workers in old China.

Fushun is one of the country's biggest coal centres. Situated on the Liao River plain, 50 kilometres to the east of Shenyang in northeast China, its coal seams rank among the thickest in the world. They lie so near to the surface that they were discovered and mined as far back

as 2,000 years ago during the Han Dynasty. After the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, Fushun Colliery fell under Japanese control. Things became worse after Japan's occupation of northeast China in 1931. In the 40 years of Japanese domination and the two years and more of Kuomintang misrule between 1946-48, the miners were subjected to the most barbarous exploitation.

## A Living Hell

All the Japanese mine-owners cared about was to get as much cheap coal as possible out of the pits. They literally "exchanged human lives for coal" as the colliers say. Gas explosions, fires, floods and cave-ins took toll of countless lives. On January 11, 1917, when a gas explosion took place in Tashan Pit, the Japanese heartlessly sealed it off to limit losses of coal. Apart from a score of lucky ones who managed to scramble out in time, all the rest of the men down in the mine—917 in all—were burnt to death in the sealed pit. Six years later, the Japanese did the same thing when a fire broke out in Laowan Pit, killing 69 miners. The flooding of the Tashan Pit on April 9, 1928, drowned 482, and a gas explosion in Lungfeng Mine on April 26, 1939, killed 70 and injured 90. . . . Each accident was followed by harrowing scenes when crowds of old people, women and children rushed to the pithead, hopelessly calling the names of their loved ones or searching for their bodies among the dead. In the 29 years between 1916-44, no less than 252,000 people perished or got injured in mine accidents.

When the Kuomintang took over the colliery in 1946, they followed the inhuman practices of the Japanese lock, stock and barrel. Insanely avaricious for gain, they even refused to leave the customary pillars of coal to support the roof of the mine workings and this ignoring of even the most elementary safety precaution led to frequent cave-ins. No effort was made to drain the pits. By the time of liberation (1948) 1.65 million cubic metres of water had seeped into them.

Standard equipment was the pick and shovel. A miner in the pits was a man condemned to hard labour. A few months of toil with the huge shovel for loading



Fushun miners getting ultra-violet ray treatment

coal into the tubs was enough to turn a strong man into a humpback. Miners coming up from the pits after 12 hours and more of toil under the "supervision" of the foreman's whip, could hardly stand upright on their legs. Such occupational diseases as silicosis and rheumatism were common killers and maimers of the miners.

Wages were at rock bottom level. The miners suffered a double exploitation, first at the hands of the owners and then of gang bosses, racketeers who robbed the miners of a good part of their already meagre wages. A veteran Fushun miner describes a miner's typical diet as consisting chiefly of husks, acorn meal, rotten potatoes and wild herbs. They lived in dilapidated hovels. Practically all were in rags. As a folk song had it:

Arriving in *Chienchinchai* (old name for Fushun)  
One sells his bedding and clothes,  
Exchanging new for old  
And the old for gunny bags.

Miners indeed wore gunny bags and threadbare ones at that.

The Kuomintang was unable to run the mines properly. During its two years and more of misrule, tens of thousands of miners were thrown onto the streets.

Even with all this there were miners who learnt their trade and devoted their lives to revolutionary activities. But under such conditions, with reasonable recreation and cultural activities so hard to come by, all too many of the desperate, the despairing and the weak spent their few free hours at gambling houses or opium dens—the only "entertainments" the exploiters provided in abundance.

### Revolution in Working Conditions

With the liberation of Fushun in October, 1948, revolutionary changes took place. The former lords and overlords were no more. The miners emerged from virtual slavery to become the true masters of the colliery and the country. Working with enormous enthusiasm and with a new sense of dignity and responsibility they swiftly restored the plundered mines to life and, with the growth of production, steadily improved their own livelihood.

The Communist Party insisted from the very beginning that production must be safe, for nothing is more precious than human lives. It was a herculean task to put out the fires that had been raging in many pits for years and drain others of water. But this, the miners, led and encouraged by the Party, accomplished in a few short years. They extinguished some 500 fires liable to cause explosions, pumped out all the 1.65 million cubic metres of water and piped out over 300,000 cubic metres of gas, greatly reducing the underground gas content. By cutting a special tunnel for underground gas to concentrate in and then piping it out of the pits for civilian use, the worst enemy of the miners has been harnessed to serve the people, cooking their meals, running their motor vehicles and manufacturing carbon black. This essentially solved the gas problem.



Retired miners playing chess at the home for the aged

To ensure safety, all smaller machines and electrical equipment underground are made air-tight and explosion proof. Powder and detonators for blasting are kept in safety containers. Dust-catching devices have been introduced and the "wet method" of drilling is used in tunnelling; this keeps dust under control with vapour sprayers and water sprinklers. Timely goaf stowing (packing dirt in space left by extraction of a coal seam) and the use of prefabricated support prevent cave-ins. Improved ventilation equipment has been installed. Every year, large sums of money are spent on labour protection and safety devices.

A special factory has been set up to produce safety appliances. The Fushun Coal Institute which was founded after liberation has done research on some 200 safety problems and made valuable contributions to safety in the mines.

In addition to setting up a rescue squad and underground first-aid stations, the mining administration and Communist Party organizations carry on a constant campaign to educate the miners in safety precautions and mobilize mass efforts to keep production going in safety. Labour protection inspectors elected by the miners from among themselves are doing a splendid job. Thanks to all this, the miners have rid themselves of the fatalism born of frequent accidents in the past and become increasingly safety conscious. The number of accidents has been drastically reduced. Many mining teams maintain good safety records. That led by Kung Hsiang-jui, for example, has not had a single mishap since liberation; the one led by Cheng Huai-san has held a clean record for nine years.

The introduction of modern mining equipment and techniques has greatly reduced labour intensity. The miners themselves have made no small contribution in

this respect. In the technical innovation movement designed to "get rid of the shovel," they devised ways that considerably lightened the work of coal-loading. Other technical improvements such as, in particular, the introduction of modern hydraulic mining in some mines together with better labour organization and reduction of the working day have all helped to increase efficiency and lighten the work of the colliers.

Gone are the days when a miner went home from the pit completely exhausted, hungry and dirty. Every man in the pits today enjoys specially prepared nutritious food in pit canteens. When they come up to the pithead, the first thing they do is to take a shower, and then get ultra-violet light treatment. They go home feeling refreshed, fit and happy after the day's work.

### Better Material Life

The problem of unemployment left over from the old society was tackled energetically after liberation by the city authorities. Between 1950 and 1957 jobs were provided for 225,000 men. When the big leap began in 1958, every able-bodied man and woman in the city found work either in the mines or in other enterprises and offices.

Three wage reforms have been carried out since liberation. Average wages rose fourfold between 1949-52; by 1958, they registered another increase of 40 per cent compared with 1952. With higher wages and increased purchasing power, the miners are buying more, including things they did not even dare dream of before. In 1957, in the city of Fushun as a whole, 21,000 wrist watches were sold to staff members and workers with miners making up a considerable proportion; this was 20 times the number sold in 1952! In 1958 some 11,000 radios were sold, or 41 times as many as in 1954. Workers and staff members bought 5,900 sewing machines in 1958 alone, and 9.7 times as much woollen fabrics as in 1950. The miners today have not only got the essentials but are also able to go in for better quality fabrics.

A great deal of new workers' housing has been built in Fushun since liberation. By 1958, this totalled a floor space of more than 1.65 million square metres of new dwelling houses. Miners are moving steadily out of their ramshackle huts and most have already moved into modern homes.

In the old days expenses incurred by injury, sickness, a marriage, or a funeral, could bankrupt a miner's family. Today such outlays are all taken care of under a comprehensive labour insurance plan. In the ten years since liberation, the People's Government has contributed 27 million yuan to the labour insurance funds.

An increasing number of welfare establishments cater to the needs of Fushun miners and their dependents. By the end of 1958, the city had set up 900 nurseries and kindergartens and 358 "welfare canteens" for workers and staff members. Since all overhead charges are borne by the enterprise or office concerned and all foodstuffs are supplied at wholesale prices, the workers buy food

here at much lower prices than in the ordinary public restaurants.

Since 1952 all medical expenses of coalminers have been taken care of by the administration. Today there are 67 clinics and a general hospital in Fushun that can treat 7,000 out-patients every day.

There are also 24 sanatoria for workers and a home for the aged. The latter has made quite a name for itself. Nestled in green foliage, this three-storey building is well-equipped and furnished; it has a club room, a library, a clinic, a snack bar . . . all run by the retired men themselves. These pensioners receive from 40 to 70 per cent of their wages. They cultivate flowers, keep goldfish, and canaries and other birds, play chess or cards, organize their own evenings of Peking opera and do Chinese "shadow boxing" to keep fit. Those who have contributed their share to the building of socialism can spend their old age here in leisure free from all worries. It is a boon especially for those without families.

The steady improvement in the miners' life has solved an old problem that weighed especially hard on Fushun miners. In the past, women were reluctant to marry them, men whose wages weren't enough to keep a family and who lived under the shadow of death. Today, most miners have settled down happily with wives and families. In the past few years at the Laohutai Mine alone 2,100 newly-wed couples have moved into new living quarters for married miners.

### Rich Cultural Life

Liberation has brought an increasingly flourishing cultural life for the working men in a socialist society. Eighty per cent of the Fushun miners were illiterate before liberation. Now practically every adult has learnt to read and write. Most of them are at one or other of the 129 spare-time educational institutions ranging from primary schools to universities. Some have been sent to full-time schools or colleges for further studies. Not a few have risen to become technicians, engineers or mine directors. Pang Kuan-hsiang, a national model worker, for example, was illiterate when he came to the colliery in 1951; in less than a decade, he has acquired a senior secondary school education and become an expert collier with the rank of technician.

The Fushun mine area has 30 club houses, each with a cinema seating a thousand. These are the centres for the miners' 105 amateur song and dance troupes and dramatic groups staging both traditional opera and modern plays. They have produced some talented amateur performers. Sports, too, are popular among the miners.

The coalminers, together with other workers of the city, have their own daily, the *Fushun Daily*, and their own literary magazine, the *New Recruits for Literature*, which carries writings by miner-contributors. Theatres, parks, and swimming pools cater for them and their families on summer weekends and other holidays.

When one looks at the new Fushun and its miners, it is hard to recall the living hell of pre-liberation days.

# Fuhsing Island—Modern Fishery Base

by CHANG JUNG-CHENG

**H**ALF the fish consumed daily by the seven million inhabitants of Shanghai comes from a tiny island in the Whangpoo River, which cleaves that great metropolis in half. Fuhsing Island, once a forsaken islet, has grown into a modern fishery base within the last dozen years.

On the reinforced concrete bridge linking the island to the city flows a stream of lorries and other vehicles. They bring in all kinds of supplies and return loaded high with crates of freshly packed fish and fish products. At the newly built wharf, spick and span motor trawlers are making last-minute preparations before they put to sea or clearing up after the last trip. Most of these are the island's brand-new acquisitions, products of its own or other Shanghai shipyards.

Long-armed cranes unloading the returning trawlers swing ashore crates of yellow croakers, cuttlefish, hair-tails and a dozen other fish which abound in the nearby salt-water fishing banks. From the wharves the fish are sent to a modern cold storage plant. Three stories up from the ground, over the tops of houses and streets, runs an overhead ice-chute. Ice blocks clatter down it straight to outgoing trawlers on the wharves.

Two trawlers working together recently cabled good news: they netted 70 tons in a single haul—a new all-time high in local history! Before liberation, 70 tons was the record for two trawlers on a whole trip.

This brisk activity on Fuhsing stands in striking contrast to the disconsolate scene which the island presented barely a dozen years ago. At the time of liberation, it looked and was a bankrupt enterprise. Large areas of it were overgrown with weeds. A number of dilapidated U.S.-made trawlers were anchored by a broken-down wharf. Despite the crying need for fish in Shanghai, the fishing industry on Fuhsing had almost come to a standstill. Due to lack of spares and repairs, unsuitable equipment, a shortage of trained crews, gang-rule and general corrupt mismanagement, many boats were laid up for weeks on end.

## Modern Fleet

Today the island looks as if it had been swept with a new broom. It shines with new buildings and hums with activity. Its trawler fleet has grown six-fold in the past twelve years. Its new boats are bigger than the old

ones and far better equipped. When they are out at sea several Shanghai-made refrigerator and processing ships ply between them and Fuhsing bringing ice, fresh water and vegetables for their crews, and processing and packing the fish they collect from them. In this way the fleet can stay longer at sea and operate more efficiently than in the past.

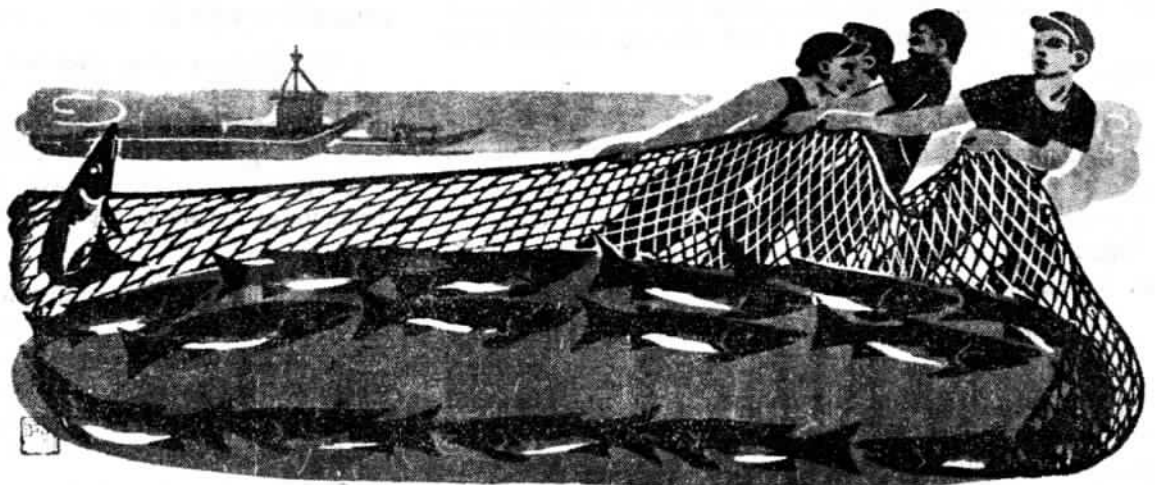
The boats are equipped with a full battery of modern fishing aids. The casting and hauling in of the fishing nets, one of the heaviest jobs in the past, is now mechanized. In the old days the fishermen prayed for "luck." Trawling was as haphazard as "a blind man trying to catch fish in a river with his bare hands," as the old Chinese saying goes. Today detectors on the trawlers locate oncoming shoals. Radios keep the boats in constant contact with the land and with each other so that they can promptly get the latest information on weather and fish movements.

These streamlined methods have naturally paid off in bigger catches. Output has been rising in a steady upward curve. In 1960 the Fuhsing fishing fleet caught 74 times as much fish as in 1950 just after liberation.

## When the Catch Is In

In the old days a bumper catch often meant a glut on the market and lower prices. Today, a bumper catch means more food for an expanding market. Before liberation the fluctuating luck of the catch and meagre wages paid by the fishing bosses kept the fisherfolk and their families at starvation's door and living in the shabbiest conditions. Today, they have steady employment and good wages and a host of social amenities—good housing, recreation centres, schools, kindergartens for their children—that they never dreamt of in the past.

Working conditions, too, have improved beyond recognition. The Fuhsing trawler fleet employs seven times



Fishing

Woodcut in colour by Chang Lu



as many workers as in 1950. Many experienced old hands have been given opportunities to get a school education and study new fishing techniques. Their rich experience has been put to full use in the new society. The head dispatcher of the fleet is an old trawler hand, Hsueh Lintu. Many of his old mates are now heads of groups of fishing boats or captains or holders of other responsible posts on the trawlers.

The island has greatly expanded its productive activities in other ways. The old shipyard that was here at the time of liberation is now a modern enterprise. Then it had only a few old machine tools and could do no more than make minor repairs. Now it not only repairs but makes up-to-date trawlers and their power units as well. It has 41 times as many workers as before.

Fuhsing also has a plant for making and servicing telecommunications equipment and another for making nets. Its fishing nets and ropes made on a completely mechanized basis are in big demand not only around Shanghai but in other fishing centres as well. One of its recent new products are nylon fishing nets which are longer lasting and withstand wear and tear much better than ordinary kinds made before. The island also runs a processing and packing plant and a pharmaceutical factory. These two are modern plants where 80 per cent of the work is mechanized. Between the two of them they can turn every part of a fish from tail to snout into something useful. They produce more than 100 different products including foods, drugs and industrial raw materials which the endless stream of lorries takes out of Fuhsing to its waiting markets.

## Pen Probes

# Who Aids Whom?

**P**RESIDENT Kennedy is becoming famous as a master of the ringing phrase with the hollow sound. One of his best efforts was made in his Inauguration Speech when he addressed himself "to those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery" and pledged America's "best efforts to help them help themselves . . . not because we seek their votes, but because it is right."

What U.S. "help" is worth to its recipients is more than problematical, but it surely helps the U.S.

"More money is coming back to the U.S. each year as income from existing foreign investments than is being sent out of the country for new investments abroad," reports *U.S. News and World Report*. In the past 10 years, 1951 through 1960, U.S. capitalists sent \$12,200 million to be invested in plants, equipment and other income-producing property abroad, but in the same period \$21,300 million came bouncing back in the form of dividends, interest and profits from foreign investments.

And this is by no means the whole story. U.S. capitalists have an estimated \$32,000 million invested abroad but this figure and also the figure on returns in profits are clearly a long way off the truth. The market value of their foreign holdings and earnings which canny U.S. investors report to their government and tax officers is much less than the actual figure. *Fortune* magazine estimates that half the value of U.S. foreign investments are not officially reported, and that goes too for a large part of the profits.

In 1957 alone, U.S. capitalists received \$3,561 million in overseas profits after taxes. That figure does not include the \$231 million in management fees and untold amounts of bloated salaries, expense allowances and pay-offs to local puppets like the Ngo Dinh Diem no-goods in Viet Nam or the Savannakhet satraps in Laos. Just 25 U.S. companies raked in 63 per cent of these fabulous profits. These naturally included such capitalist mammoths as Standard Oil, General Motors, Ford, General Electric, Du Pont, International Harvester and United Fruit. These Big Business bosses, both through the U.S. Government



Uncle Sam's Aid Desk

which they control and directly through their overseas investments, browbeat the countries that they invest in. They rob them of their natural resources, grossly exploit their workers and peasants as cheap labour, usurp their sovereignty and use every means of pressure, subversion and force to maintain U.S. dominance when the peoples of these countries seek to break loose from colonialist enslavement. The invasion of Cuba was only the latest grossest example in a state of things that is normal for U.S. imperialism.

And even that is not all. The underdeveloped countries are mostly the raw material selling countries. Economists estimate that these countries through unequal trade lost annually four times as much to the imperialist powers as they got in all forms of "aid" from the imperialists. During the past five years, the drop in coffee prices alone robbed the Latin American countries of \$4,500 million. This is nine times as much as the \$500 million which Kennedy said he would "give" to the Latin American countries as economic "aid" under his much-boasted "Alliance for Progress" scheme.

Knowing all this, as he stood in front of the Capitol, President Kennedy had the gall to declare that the U.S. sends its help abroad "with a good conscience, our only reward." That U.S. conscience . . . is certainly "good": pure gold and running into eleven figures.

## *From the Roots of Life*

A *Red Detachment of Women*, a colour production of the Shanghai Tienma Studio, is proving to be one of the most popular of recent releases. It has a dramatic story, full of incidents, of the revolutionary struggle on Hainan Island in the 1930s. In *Chiung-hua*, a slave girl who becomes a revolutionary fighter, it has an appealing heroine played with great authenticity by Chu Hsi-chuan, a newcomer to the screen. These assets are patent. Writing in *Dazhong Dianying* (Popular Cinema), Hsieh Chin, the film's director, draws attention to a hidden asset that was potent: the help which the film received from the revolutionary fighters of Hainan, the ones who "created the story" in real life and whose help was decisive in making the film a success. He writes:

OUR film is about the women of Hainan Island who joined the armed struggle for the revolution in 1930 under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. For women to take up arms, and in large numbers, to join the army, and form themselves eventually into a fighting detachment, is no ordinary event; it was rare too in the history of the Chinese Revolution. When I was assigned to direct this film, I found my mind preoccupied with a question: what made these island women take up arms in their hundreds and thousands?

With this question in mind, I arrived in Hainan. There I had the opportunity of hearing many moving stories that answered it.

I found that the women on the island had led a life of appalling misery and humiliation before liberation. It was the women here who had to do the heaviest physical labour. Yet they had no say in family affairs and their social status was the lowest. They were not allowed to eat at the same table with men. They could be sold as chattels. If their prospective bridegroom died before the wedding they could even be forced into marriage, with a wooden dummy or a cock representing their dead betrothed, and so turned into a permanent slave of their "in-laws." Driven to desperation by suffering, many chose suicide as a way out.

With such a background it is not surprising that once these women came to understand the real meaning behind the Communist Party slogans of "women's emancipation" and "equality between men and women," they would break with their feudal families and, arms in hand, fight resolutely to liberate themselves and their country. Having experienced the bitterest oppression and grown accustomed to every kind of toil, once they joined the revolution, they proved to be the most resolute fighters, fearless in the face of hardship, and ready to stand every test.

This was the first lesson we learnt in Hainan. It was of invaluable help to myself and my colleagues.

Feng Tseng-min, who is now over fifty, was the commander in real life of the detachment which is the collective heroine of our film. She was with us, constantly helping us, from the time we first came to live and get acquainted with life on the island until the day we finished shooting the outdoor scenes. With us, she soon had a new detachment to command . . . our studio's young actresses were soon doing military drill under her command.

It was not easy for her to recall to mind what had happened more than 30 years ago, but she would take great pains to delve back into her store of memories and relate for us the events, incidents, and actions of those times.

At our rehearsals, she relived the past: the inauguration ceremony of

the women's detachment; *Chiung-hua* finally making her escape from her tyrannical master and coming to join the army; the storming of the tyrant's stronghold; the enemy's counter-attack; the tragic and heroic death of the Party representative. These enacted events helped her to recall more and more of the past. Gradually, one day the tune of the *Women's Detachment Song* came back to her lips. Our composers lost no time in writing down the melody and words. It is now the theme song of the film.

One day, we were rehearsing an important scene: After a fierce battle in which the women's detachment succeeds in holding off the Kuomintang troops and landlord forces to give cover to the main guerrilla force, it withdraws into the mountains. Then comes news that the Party representative has been killed by the reactionaries. Many break into tears. Some seize their guns and want to take immediate action to avenge his death. At this point *Chiung-hua*, who has just been admitted to the Party, suppresses her own grief and cries: "We still have our Party organization. Wipe away our tears; we must carry on the work left by our dead comrade!" But even as she wiped her tears away Chu Hsi-chuan's voice was choked, with real tears streaming down her cheeks.

Just then I heard someone else weeping. It was Feng Tseng-min. This tough fighter later told me that the scene was so vivid that her thoughts were carried back to her many comrades and sisters who had fallen in action.

Writing of her experience in creating the role of *Chiung-hua*, Chu Hsi-chuan shares the opinion of her director. As a third-year student at the Shanghai Drama Institute, young and inexperienced and making her first appearance on the screen, she tells of her doubts whether she could give a successful characterization of someone whose life was so remote from her own. But, she writes, "the time I spent in the Yangchiang People's Commune on Hainan Island are days I shall never forget. Wherever you turned, anyone you met who was over forty could tell you something about the revolutionary struggle of those years. They themselves were more often than not members of the Red Guards or the Children's Corps at that time. . . . Gradually I was able to see



Chu Hsi-chuan as *Chiung-hua* in "A Red Detachment of Women"

my role in a new light, a girl right in the midst of a burning struggle."

Real life experience is the spring out of which well forth the moving images of art. This truth is powerfully proved again in *A Red Detachment of Women*.

## MUSIC

### **Ancient Lute Airs Revived**

A recent concert in Peking sponsored by the Musicians' Union featured three ancient lutanist airs which had been newly discovered — *Li Sao* (The Lament), *Chiu Kuang* (Drunken Revelry) and *Ku Yuan* (Old Regrets). The applause that greeted them indicated appreciation both for their beauty and for the devoted efforts that led to their revival and performance.

After a decline that seemed to be leading to its extinction, each new performance of lute music since liberation has added steadily to the new popularity of this art. What with radio and television it is probably attracting greater audiences than ever before in its history. It is a remarkable comeback. The seven-string Chinese *ku chin* is one of the country's oldest stringed instruments. Its history of some 3,000 years is attested to by many delightful legends and popular stories of friendship, love and appreciation for music. One of the earliest is of Chung Tzu-chi, a lute player who lived some 2,200 years ago. It is said that when he heard the great lutanist Yu Po-ya play, he understood immediately that the music depicted "high mountains and flowing waters." After Chung's death, Yu no longer played his lute, because he had lost his friend who appreciated his music best. So well-known is this story that down the centuries to this day, a bosom friend in China is referred to as one's *chih ying* — he who understands one's music.

Scholars and folk artists cultivated the art of the lute over the centuries. By the 17th century a great body of music and songs had been created for this expressive instrument; methods of making them had evolved into a fine craft, systems of notation and scoring were finely developed; a considerable literature existed on the techniques of performance and appreciations together with critiques of lute music. Yet in the last few decades before liberation the number of lute players had so

diminished that it was almost a dying art.

Liberation gave it a new lease of life. In 1954, under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party, the Spare-Time Research Society of Lutanist Music was founded in Peking. Veteran lutanists were called together; young musicians were assigned to study under them. Amateur players throughout the country were organized to gather all available lute music and books and other material for research. The society has a group of veteran lutanists, adequately provided for by the state as research members of the Institute of Chinese Music. They are now able to devote themselves full time to the re-suscitation of their art. As a result of these efforts during the last eight years a great volume of lutanist music and literature has been brought to light and some of the finest masterpieces of lutanist music are being performed to the delight of millions.

A notable achievement was the re-discovery of *Kuang Ling San*. This piece was known before the 3rd century A.D. but was lost for several hundred years. It tells how Nieh Cheng, a hero of the Warring States Period, lost his life killing a wicked minister. One of our leading contemporary lute players, Kuan Ping-hu, tried to play this air many years ago but his attempts were unsuccessful due to lack of adequate research conditions and sufficient reference material. Eight years ago, however, a 15th century edition of the score, long hidden in a private collection, was made available to the general public. After more than a year of dedicated work at the Institute of Chinese Music, Kuan finally succeeded in performing all 45 parts of this masterpiece.

Another important discovery is the lute air *Yu Lan* (The Lonely Orchid) which expresses the melancholy of Confucius in a downcast mood. This melody exists in a Tang Dynasty manuscript as handed down by a lute player of the 6th century, but for the last one thousand years, no one has been able to play it. Now after years of study it has been deciphered by a group of experts working together and contemporary lutanists have been able to give a performance of it which is generally conceded to be authoritative.

Among the recent revivals, *Old Regrets* is by the famous Sung poet and musician Chiang Kuei while *The Lament*, originally composed by the

great poet Chu Yuan, traces back to the 4th century B.C. Kuan Ping-hu and the chairman of the lutanist society Cha Fu-hsi, did the main work in reviving them. The music of *Drunken Revelry* was discovered by Yao Ping-yen, an amateur lute player of Shanghai. It is an intriguing piece. Using recurrent, agitated rhythms and short melodic figures, it gives vivid expression to the mood of one in a state of drunken exhilaration. It was composed by Yuan Hsien of the 3rd century, one of the "Seven Sages of the Bamboo Forest," who was as good a musician as he was a poet. Living at a time when the country was in turmoil and oppressed by evil rulers, and being unable to realize his ideals, he found relief in drink from his feelings of frustration and depression. His drunkenness was an act of social and political protest. Though short, this piece of his is a superb portrayal of the state of mind of its author.

In its tireless endeavours to collect all the lute music extant, the lutanist society has sent out a group of lutanists headed by Cha Fu-hsi to tour a score of cities. More than a hundred lutanists and lovers of lute music were interviewed. The results have been more than encouraging. Among other things, the Tienyiko Library of Ningpo, Chekiang, famous for its collection of rare books, yielded a 14th century volume of songs and lute accompaniments. Together with its previous finds, the society now has compiled out of the books and literature it collected more than 3,300 lutanist airs handed down from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) onwards with more than 1,100 variations in fingering developed since the 5th century A.D.

On the basis of this work, the Institute of Chinese Music has compiled and will soon publish the first part of a *Repository of Ancient Lute Airs* containing a selection of airs written before the 14th century. A series of long-playing records is also being prepared. These will present about a hundred representative lute airs arranged in order of dynastic periods. Meanwhile a new generation of young lutanists is being trained in conservatories in many leading cities. As one reviewer has pointed out in *Renmin Ribao*, this lovely old music has indeed found a real *chih ying* — an understanding friend — in liberated China.

# SIDELIGHTS

**Actors in Real Life.** The opera, *Red Guards of Lake Hunghu*, staged by members of a P.L.A. art troupe in Kwangtung Province, was interrupted by an urgent appeal over the loud-speaker asking for blood donors of the AB group for a mother in childbirth. The volunteer blood donors crowded into a waiting jeep outside the theatre and were soon speeding down the country road to the local hospital. As they entered the surgery what was the surprise of the doctors to find among them two girls and a young man dressed and made up as the heroic Red Guards who had fought the White Terror in Hupeh Province 30 years ago!

"We have understudies," they urged when the doctors hesitated to use their services. "We are members of the P.L.A. and the Youth League. It's our duty. . . ."

Next day an army doctor came to tell the P.L.A. troupe that the patient was out of danger and on the road to recovery.

The story quickly spread around. What especially pleased the neighbourhood was this additional proof that the fine tradition of the revolutionary Red Guards of Lake Hunghu they had seen performed on stage was clearly not just a matter of acting for these young men and women of the P.L.A. It was a part of their life.

**Eyes, Right!** A recent survey among Tientsin primary and middle school pupils shows that the number of

children with sight defects has dropped almost out of sight compared to a survey of a similar group of nearly 10,000 pupils made early last year. The decrease in the incidence of myopia (short-sightedness) has been particularly striking. No small part of the credit for this good news is due to the teachers and medical officers for observing the measures worked out on the basis of the thoroughgoing investigation made last year to eliminate the causes of defective vision among school children.

Besides stressing the improvement of general environmental and personal hygiene, school and medical authorities called on teachers to help reduce eye-strain and fatigue among pupils by writing larger characters, clearly and in the centre of the blackboard. Schools also installed good and properly positioned lighting and changed each pupil's place in class twice a month.

**Concert of Dockers' Shanties.** Nieh Erh, pioneer of China's proletarian music, drew inspiration for some of his finest songs of the 1930s from the dockers' shanties he heard on the wharves of Shanghai's Whangpoo River. These shanties are created out of the very rhythms of labour; hoisting cargoes up from holds, hauling on ropes or dragging burdens together. They tell of backbreaking toil, voice the bitter protest of the exploited and their hatred for imperialist and capitalist bosses; they breathe a spirit of indomitable courage and endurance. A few weeks ago, in a spacious auditorium by the banks of that same river, a most unique performance was sponsored by the Shang-

hai Harbour Trade Union—a concert of these pre-liberation dockers' shanties. A hundred dockers sang thirty different types of the old shanties chanted on the wharves of Shanghai.

With liberation, the emancipated Chinese working people now sing work songs with a new content and new rhythms. But the old chants are

still treasured: a record of the labour and art and struggles of the dockers in bygone days.

**Evergreen as the Pines.** Two sisters watched by a silent crowd reverently planted two pines on either side of a new tomb in the coastal city of Lushun-Talien. They were paying their last respects to Cheng Chun-man, the young P.L.A. officer who had given his life to save theirs.

It happened on a Sunday morning. Second Lieutenant Cheng Chun-man and another P.L.A. soldier were strolling along the wave-battered seashore when they suddenly saw a big breaker rear up and sweep two young girls playing on the breakwater into the pounding sea. Without even taking off his tunic Cheng plunged into the sea. Battling the waves he managed to pull one of the girls back to where she could be helped ashore by his companion. He then turned to rescue the second girl struggling in the whirling surf. With his last remaining strength he fought through the waves with her but as his non-swimming companion was hauling her out of the water, Cheng, now totally exhausted, was dragged out to sea by the treacherous riptide. "Get her to safety!" were the last words Cheng's companion heard him shout.

Twenty-eight-year-old Cheng Chun-man, son of a poor peasant of Korean nationality living in northeast China, was a Chinese People's Volunteer at 18 and had battled against the U.S. invaders in Korea. He was admitted to the Communist Party in 1957. Like millions of the best sons and daughters of the revolution he had written in his application: "I want to dedicate my life to the people."

**Popular Science Writer.** Thirty-five years ago, Kao Shih-chi, then a promising young scientist, was stricken with encephalitis while experimenting in a laboratory. He was turned into an almost helpless cripple. He could not talk, walk nor even chew his food.

Fortunately, he could still use his eyes and brain, and he did. Turning his scientific training to good account, he began composing popular science books, especially for children. His fascinating stories about the wonders of science and man's conquest of nature were well received by boys and girls across the land.



Woodcut by Tung Chi-chung

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

With good children's books in ever greater demand, liberation has given real scope to his dream of spreading scientific knowledge among the rising generation. Kao Shih-chi, writing through a nurse-interpreter-secretary who has learnt to understand his almost inarticulate stammerings, has heroically continued his work though he is older and his affliction tells more on him. He has written more than half a million words since 1949 and 5,000 lines of science verses for children. *Our Mother Earth*, one of his latest books, recently took first prize in a national children's book competition.

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**"City of Wine."** Translucent, crimson Tonghua grape wine ranks among China's finest drinks alongside Maotai, Tachu and others. Light and delicious, it is indispensable at feasts or banquets, popular at convivial get-togethers. It is made by the Tonghua Winery of Tonghua city, northeast China.

Going downstairs to the cellar of the winery, you find it more like an underground wine "city." Huge, man-high casks, row upon row, stretch for over half a kilometre. This is indicative of the scale on which the winery has grown in the last dozen years since liberation. When the wine-makers first set up shop here in 1940, they had only a few dozen workers and a couple of sheds; the wine cellar was only a fraction of its present size. Now, naturally, everything is on an incomparably bigger scale. Take output: in 1958, it was 20 times what it was during the time of the Anti-Japanese War; by 1960, it had leapt again to more than 100-fold.

Since liberation, higher standards of living enable China's workers and peasants to drink this wine which before only the rich could afford. To meet this ever growing demand, the winery workers have thought up many ways of increasing output. Machines they themselves invented have replaced all manual labour in the plant. During the big leap in 1958, they started producing a dozen other wines including ginseng root grape wine, which is not only a first-class drink but a soothing, nutritious tonic as well. Last year, the winery set up its own vineyards and orchards. Here it has transplanted over 100,000 vines of the mountain grapes from which their wine is made and which had hitherto grown only in the Changpai Mountains.

## *Ikeda Toes the U.S. Line*

Public opinion in China reacted strongly to the arbitrary action of the Ikeda government in preventing the entry into Japan of the Chinese Communist Party delegation and the C.P. delegations of other countries to attend the Eighth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party. In statements to the press, representatives of various people's organizations have unanimously censured this move to obstruct friendly contacts between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. They point out that this has further exposed the reactionary features of the Japanese Government in kowtowing to its U.S. masters as well as its great terror of the solidarity of the Japanese and the Chinese and other peoples of the world.

Writing on July 25, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator points out that the Ikeda government's refusal of entry into Japan of the delegations of the Communist Parties of China and other countries has been opposed not only by the Japanese Communist Party but also by many Japanese popular organizations and the broad masses of the Japanese people. It is clear that this action is not only an unlawful deprivation of the Japanese Communist Party's democratic rights but also an unreasonable obstruction of friendly contacts between the Japanese and other peoples.

This unfriendly move, Commentator further shows, has once again exposed the Ikeda government's double-dealing with regard to the question of Sino-Japanese relations. On the one hand, Ikeda has time and again professed that "historically and culturally" there are "close ties" between China and Japan and that he had the "feelings of intimacy" towards China and would like to see the two countries develop their trade; on the other hand, Ikeda is obstructing friendly contacts between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. In adopting this double-faced tactics of "talking nice and acting evilly," the purpose of the Ikeda government is to deceive the Japanese people and block their desire to improve Sino-Japanese relations, restore diplomatic ties and develop trade between the two countries.

The Ikeda government has gone still further in its hostility to the Chinese people and is carrying out this policy more blatantly than ever. This is a result of the continued subservience to the United States of the pro-American Japanese monopoly capitalists with Ikeda as their representative, says Commentator. Since Ikeda's visit to the United States in June, the Japanese Government has been actively supporting the latest U.S. trick of invoking the idea of "successor states" to serve its "two Chinas" scheme. Following his visit to the United States, the Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka lost no time in hurrying on to Western Europe as the messenger boy in this new-fangled U.S. plot. A Reuter dispatch reported that at meetings between Kosaka and the British Foreign Secretary Lord Home "nearly two-thirds of the talks were concerned with the Communist China problems," and "a possibility put forward from the Japanese side is for nationalist China to retain its seat in the Assembly as the government of Formosa and Communist China to be seated as the Government of mainland China." There are many facts, Commentator continued, to show that the Ikeda government is not only an active supporter but also an accomplice in this U.S. plot, that it entertains militarist aggressive designs on China's territory of Taiwan. Recently, the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party decided to send the notorious ex-Prime Minister Kishi and others to Taiwan in August to make a political and economic "study" of the situation there. At the same time, at U.S. prompting, the Ikeda government is intensifying its tie-up with the fascist military junta in south Korea. This is yet another example of its eagerness to patch up an anti-communist "Northeast Asian Treaty Organization."

All attempts of the Ikeda government to undermine friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples are vain, Commentator concludes. "It is the Chinese and Japanese peoples who decide the course of friendly relations between the two countries. Should the Ikeda government continue its unfriendly attitude towards the Chinese

people and obstruction of the development of friendly ties between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, it will inevitably become even more isolated among the Japanese people and meet with still greater opposition from them."

### **The Anti-Imperialist Fight in The Arabian Peninsula**

The situation in the Arabian Peninsula has attracted much attention recently what with the British military occupation of Kuwait and the observance of Oman Day on July 18. In China, the press frontpaged the message of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity to Imam Ghalib bin Ali of Oman reiterating China's support for the Omani people's struggle against British imperialism; it also carried a Hsinhua news survey showing that the British and American imperialists who are the chief exploiters of the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula are also the chief enemies of their national independence.

The survey points out that the oil resources of the peninsula constitute nearly half of the known oil deposits of the capitalist world. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia rank first and second in this field in the Middle East. Last year they produced 82 million and 60.9 million metric tons respectively. But this fabulous wealth is monopolized by international consortiums under the U.S. and British oil monopolies which extract huge profits by plundering the Arab people. On crude oil production alone in 1954 the U.S.-owned Arabian-American Oil Co. made an estimated profit of 463 per cent; in 1955 the Kuwait Oil Co. made a profit five times the production cost.

To protect its economic stake in exploiting these oil riches and bolster up its tottering colonial rule in this area, Britain, along with military suppression of the national liberation movement in the peninsula, has set going a new series of political schemes. With Aden as the centre, a chain of military bases have been set up on Bahrein Islands, on the peninsula mainland and especially in the Persian Gulf. They are linked up with the nearby British bases in East Africa and the Mediterranean. The British armed suppression of the Omani people's struggle and the sending of troops to Kuwait are blatant examples of this familiar type of gunboat diplomacy. Meanwhile, under British sponsorship,

## THE PASSING SHOW

### **Straight from the Horse's Mouth**

A neatly printed sheet was handed out to Canadian newsmen when the U.S. President recently visited Canada. President Kennedy, it said, "is the foremost personality on the American scene," and a "glamorous political figure," while his press secretary, Salinger, is "a dynamo who resembles tireless competence in motion. . . accustomed to outdistancing his contemporaries."

Where did this fulsome praise originate? Well, evidently from someone who should know: the handout came from the Kennedy Administration's own "U.S. Information Agency."

### **Hush-Hush Constitution**

Turkey under U.S. tutelage continues to go democratic in truly breathtaking fashion: one step forward, two steps back. In mid-July, just one week after the new Turkish Constitution was "passed" by 62 per cent of the "electorate," the Turkish Prime Minister's office issued an order banning all polemics or discussion of it that "might cause unrest" and limiting the activities of political parties to "annual congresses in accordance with the law" as before.



a so-called "Federation of Southern Arabian Emirates" has been set up in the Aden "Protectorate" in south Yemen; ten sultanates and sheikdoms in the areas have been cajoled and forced to join it. In the Persian Gulf, another plot is on foot to establish a puppet federation there.

U.S. imperialism, on its part, has been actively penetrating the area since World War I, gradually squeezing out and replacing the old British colonial forces. With the support of the U.S. Government, the U.S. oil monopolies have collared the major share of the right to exploit the oil deposits on British-controlled Bahrein. In 1934, U.S. Gulf Oil Corp. and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. jointly formed the Kuwait Oil Co. to share the right to exploit the oil deposits of Kuwait. U.S. oil monopoly capital also holds one-fourth of Qatar's oil and dominates the oil resources of Saudi Arabia, both formerly in Britain's sphere of influence.

Their profound contradictions notwithstanding, the British and U.S. imperialists are equally hostile to the national liberation movements in this region. Washington has supplied arms to the British colonialists in their suppression of the Omani people. The very day British troops landed in Kuwait, the United States came out in open support of this British aggressive move.

The survey shows that the people of the Arabian Peninsula have never bowed to imperialist colonial rule and their fight for national independence has never ceased. For five years now, the Omani people have persisted in an armed struggle against the British imperialists and their puppet the Muscat Sultan. The Saudi Arabian Government, in deference to public opinion, has recently asked for the withdrawal of the U.S. air force from the Dhahran Air Base on Saudi Arabian territory. The Yemeni people have carried on a protracted struggle for the preservation of their territorial integrity and sovereignty. The south Yemeni people are staunchly resisting the British imperialist manoeuvres to set up a so-called "federation" in south Yemen. In Aden, the struggle against British colonial rule continues to develop.

The Hsinhua news survey concludes: The popular struggle in the Arabian Peninsula has won the active support of the Arab peoples and the peace-loving peoples of the world. The Chinese people have always supported the just struggle of the peoples of Oman, Yemen and other countries and areas in the peninsula fighting to oppose imperialism and to win and preserve their national independence. Victory will certainly go to the people of the peninsula who are holding aloft the banner of freedom.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Greetings to 8th Congress of Japanese C.P.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in a message of greetings sent on July 24, hails the Japanese Communist Party on the occasion of the opening of its Eighth Congress as the vanguard of the Japanese working class armed with Marxism-Leninism, and the staunch representative and defender of the interests of the Japanese nation and people. In the postwar years, says the message, when the U.S. imperialists have seriously encroached upon the national independence and sovereignty of the Japanese nation, the Japanese Communist Party was the first to raise the banner of opposition against U.S. imperialism and its agent in Japan — Japanese monopoly capital — and together with the Japanese working class, working peasants and all other patriotic, democratic forces, to wage an indomitable struggle for the independence of Japan. The Japanese Communist Party has played a great organizing and leading role in the sustained and large-scale united actions against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty."

The Japanese Communist Party, the message continues, has always been loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and has made a befitting contribution to defending the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory and promoting the unity of the international communist movement.

"The Chinese Communists," the message declares, "are following with great concern and sympathy all the achievements the Japanese Communist Party has made in its struggle, and rejoice at these achievements. . . . Victory belongs to the heroic, glorious and correct Japanese Communist Party!"

## Polish National Day

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai jointly sent a message of greetings to the leaders of the Polish Party and state on the oc-

casation of the 17th anniversary of the People's Republic of Poland.

The message expressed confidence that the friendship and solidarity between the two Parties and peoples of China and Poland will be further strengthened and developed on the basis of the Declarations of the 1957 Moscow Conference and the Statement of the 1960 Moscow Conference.

Speaking at a national day reception given by Jerzy Knothe, the Polish Ambassador to China, Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi reiterated the firm support of the Chinese Government and people for the solemn and just stand of the Polish Government on the question of Poland's western frontier. "We have always maintained that the Oder-Neisse frontier is final and that it is absolutely impermissible to change it," he declared.

Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi staunchly backed the Soviet peace proposal to conclude a peace treaty with Germany as soon as possible and on this basis to normalize the situation in West Berlin.

## Fraternal Co-operation

**China and Viet Nam.** A protocol on the 1961 plan for scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries was signed on July 20 in Hanoi. The protocol stipulates that China will provide Viet Nam with fine strain seeds of various agricultural crops and medicinal herbs; send specialists in the fields of industry, water conservancy, geology, communications and forestry to Viet Nam and receive personnel from Viet Nam to study and receive training in the coal mining, iron and steel and various light industries. Viet Nam will furnish China with fine strain seeds or saplings of tropical medicinal herbs, trees and fruits and receive trainees from China in the fields of tropical crop planting and processing.

**China and Hungary.** Under the protocol on goods exchange and payments between China and Hungary for 1961, China will provide Hungary with minerals, chemicals, paper, textile machines and textiles. Hungary will export to China equipment for steel tubing mills and power stations, tractors and vehicles.

**China and Poland.** A Sino-Polish agreement on trade turn-over and payments for 1961 has been signed in Warsaw. Under the agreement, China will supply Poland with minerals, tex-

tiles, products of the light and food industries and textile machines while Poland will export to China complete sets of equipment, locomotives, excavators and machine tools.

## Ethiopia's National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi sent a message of greetings to Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia on the occasion of his birthday and Ethiopia's National Day. He wished prosperity to the country and well-being to its people.

## Albanian Ambassador Presents Credentials

The new Albanian Ambassador Reiz Malile presented his credentials to Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu on July 20. In their speeches, both the Albanian Ambassador and the Vice-Chairman warmly praised the fraternal friendship and mutual help and co-operation between China and Albania which are daily being strengthened and developed.

In his reply, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu stressed that Albania has consistently adhered to a foreign policy of peace in international affairs, standing always firmly in the forefront of the struggle to safeguard world peace.

The Albanian Party of Labour, he declared, has been consistently true to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, persisted in adhering to the stand of the 1957 Moscow Declarations and the 1960 Moscow Statement, and waged an uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism.

## Between China and Cuba

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's article "Reform our Study" was carried on July 17 by the Cuban daily *Sierra Maestra*. Earlier, the papers *Liberacion* and *Prensa Libre*, respectively, printed Chairman Mao's articles "On Practice" and "Combat Liberalism."

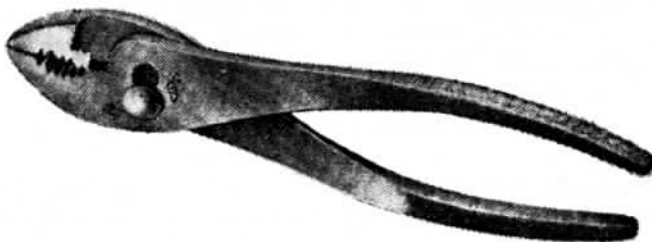
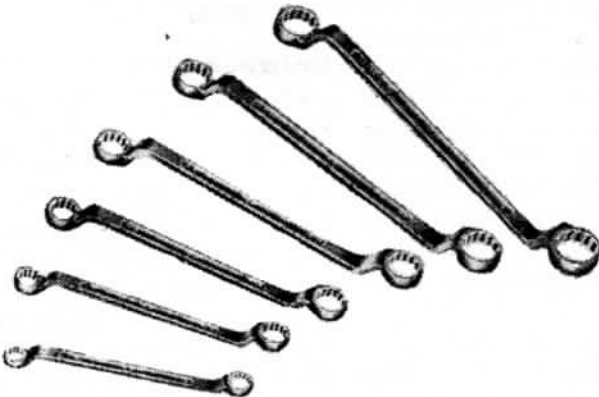
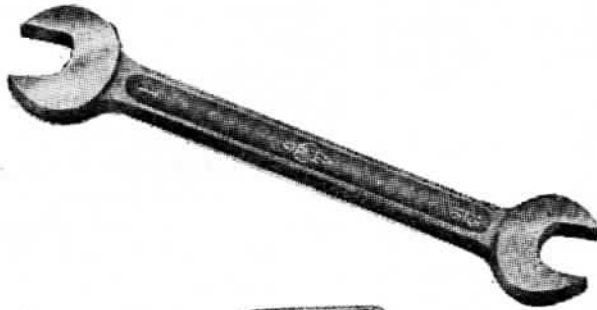
A group of paddy rice experts from China is in Cuba helping to grow rice there and sum up local experience in developing paddy rice cultivation. The Chinese experts have struck up warm friendships with the Cuban agricultural workers with whom they have been working.

In the past two months, delegations from various fields of work in Cuba have visited China. Among them, are a delegation of Cuban medical workers, a Cuban transport delegation, and a delegation of the National Federation of Sugar Workers of Cuba.

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